

THE RIO NEWS.

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Moderate prices.

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Rio 140th May 1896.

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An English Lady, experienced and highly recommended, has some hours disengaged. Teaches English, French, Piano, Drawing, etc. Address M. S. 11, Rua Real Grandeira.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

JOSEPH R. — A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John. — Was last heard of about ten years ago, then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

ATTELL, Walter. — Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Huet, ff, Fazenda da Bella Alliança, Vigem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERTICA, Fortunato — Maltese. Was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OGLE, Frederick — Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TILLEY, or TILLY, Mathias — Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from Lima, Mich. Will bear very good news on calling at the Consulate General.

Rio de Janeiro, March 25th, 1896.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION — Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Lacerda (opposite Casa m. House) Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottol. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Lacerda (opposite Casa m. House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH. — Rua Evandro da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 10 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 2 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

115, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE. — Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 129. — Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a. m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays. — E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabris Carrioca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH. — Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO. — 724 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services: Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.30 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eitenlohr, German Physician. Office 25, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. — No. 117 Rua de S. José. — H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. — 115 Rua da Assembleia. — Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION. — Rest and Reading Room. — 25, rua da Saúde, 1st floor: W. J. LEMAY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottol.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

— It is said that the indications are in favor of the election of Euzébio to the presidency of Chili.

— In Peru, compulsory vaccination has been decreed. Compulsory houses and compliance with the laws have not yet been considered.

— The February receipts of the Chilean state railways were \$1,324,688.68, and the expenditures \$1,075,736.93, showing a surplus of \$248,951.75.

— Last year the February returns showed a deficit of \$45,991.59.

— A Lima telegram of the 30th says that an agitation against Chile has appeared in Tacna, where the people, at some festivity, gave repeated cheers for Peru and Argentina and where speeches were made against Chile.

— A Santiago telegram of the 30th ult. says that the foreign minister disapproves the remarks made to press reporters in Buenos Aires by Dr. Walker Martínez, the Chilean minister to Brazil, and that the latter will send in his resignation.

— The Lima press is discussing the question of sending troops to Lucre by way of Hual and the Amazon, claiming that by treaty Brazil is under obligations to permit the passage of such a force. It is also claimed that the separation of Lucre will cause much prejudice to the commerce with Amazonas and Pará.

— Captain Shum, of the little cutter Sperry, writes from Puerto Angosto, on April 3rd to the commander of the Condor, that he has come across a number of articles in the bay of L. ngara and others in the bay of Yallina, which are supposed to have been part of the cargo of the lost steamer Caperana. — Chilean Times, May 2.

— A bill has been introduced into congress by the Chilean government for the regulation of foreign insurance companies transacting business in Chile. All such companies must obtain permission to transact business, deposit \$100,000 as a guarantee, create a reserve fund of \$200,000 from 10 per cent. on annual profits, and in the case of life insurance companies all the premiums (except 6 per cent. for expenses) must also be deposited in the mint or invested in Chilean real estate. They are to be subjected to the same taxes as native companies, and all legal questions must be decided by the Chilean courts. In all probability, should the bill become law the life insurance companies will retire from the country, as also will some of the fire and marine companies.

— A Lima telegram of the 31st ult. that Col. Riechle Sembrano had advised the Peruvian government that the people of Loreo had declared Lquitos to be a federal state and had chosen him as their governor. He had accepted the trust and formally recognised the government of Dr. Nicolas Pierola. It would seem from this that the revolution is not for separation, but for a modification in the form of the state government, the people wishing to select their own president and manage their own local affairs. The national government, however, is hastening preparations for two expeditions to suppress the revolution, one by land under Col. Eduardo Icaza, and the other by the Amazon river under Col. Icaza. Under the circumstances, it would be better to negotiate and offer concessions. Pero has had quite enough fighting.

— Among the bills to be considered at the present special session of the Chilean congress, is one regulating the establishment of foreign banks in that country. According to the Chilean Times, it provides that foreign banks desiring of establishing agencies in Chile must petition the president for permission to do so, must present certified copies of their regulations and statutes, and must state, in the petition, the name of the agent or agents they intend to appoint in Chile, the city in which the principal office will be established and the cities in which branches will be opened, if any should be established, and the capital of the agency in Chile. Clause 2 provides that no agency of a foreign bank may carry on business in Chile without possessing a capital of at least two millions of dollars. Clause 3 provides that the proven capital shall be considered as the capital of the principal office and all the branches. Clause 4 provides that agencies of foreign banks established in Chile before the passage of the act shall be obliged to prove within sixty days after its passage that they are in possession of the necessary capital. Clause 5 provides that the operations of agencies of foreign banks, effected before obtaining permission in the form provided in the act, or before having proved the existence of their capital, shall be null and void, and the agents effecting them shall be liable to prosecution. Clause 6 provides that the agencies in question shall publish and present to the government, half-yearly, balances in the same form as Chilean banks; and clause 7 provides that ten per cent. shall be deducted from the half-yearly net profits for the formation of a reserve fund, which shall be considered complete when it amounts to one-half of the capital of the agency.

RECIPROCITY IS DOGMED.

The agitation of reciprocal relations with foreign countries is about to be abandoned by the ways and means committee of the house because it is so interwoven with tariff problems. The committee did not fully realize the character of the relations between reciprocity and the tariff until the testimony came in. A report will be made to the house without any recommendation, and thus the matter will be buried for this session. The investigation disclosed a very strong sentiment against a discriminating system of reciprocity, and manufacturers were not willing to accept reciprocity with European countries, or with any nation likely to compete with manufactured products in the United States. How to arrange a satisfactory system of reciprocity is a great problem. Flour millers, machinery makers and others, for instance, wanted free trade with Cuba, but the Louisiana sugar interests entered an emphatic protest, and justly too, as reciprocity with Cuba would kill the sugar industry of that state and Texas. This was only one of the many snarls encountered by the committee, hence the decision to leave well enough alone. In the next tariff legislation reciprocity may play an important part. — N. Y. Shipping List.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 5,000,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 500,000

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10, Rua da AlfandegaDraws on Head Office and the following Branches
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CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
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Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 390.) (Caixa 283)

Draws on:

Germany..... { Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg, pomenia.
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England..... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Manchester and Liverpool District
Banking Company, Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Beckett & Sons & Co., London.
France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
André Neufville & Co., Paris.
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and any other countries
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
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Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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Messrs. Hime & Co.

PARIS.

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From The Argonaut, San Francisco, April 27.

MEXICO ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The readiness of the Spanish-Americans to accept the volunteer assistance of the United States is only exceeded by their cheerful alacrity in displaying ingratitude. President Diaz of Mexico, in his recent annual message, discoursed on the Monroe doctrine in a manner which has charmed Latin hearts from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan. Of course Diaz favors the doctrine, but only when "rightly interpreted," which means that he and his brethren shall reap all the benefits, and that Brother Jonathan shall attend to the fighting, should need arise. Diaz also says that Mexico "is not in a position to presume that the claims of England constituted an attempt at usurpation." Diaz refers to "invitations of an international character" asking for an expression of his views during the period when the United States government was baring its teeth at Great Britain for dear Venezuela's sake. With a prudence which did him credit as a diplomat, Diaz declined to commit himself as to the merits of that conspicuously unnecessary quarrel. He would not say that England's claims "constituted an attempt at usurpation," nor would he express the opinion that all boundary questions ought to be submitted to arbitration, since "the Mexican government itself had declared more than once that it would not admit arbitration for certain territorial questions which, in our opinion, involved the honor of the country." When it looked as if there might be war between the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, Mexico resolved to keep herself out of the row. And that showed a marked amount of good sense at Mexico's capital.

Nevertheless, President Diaz comprehends that the future is uncertain and that the Monroe doctrine is a useful thing to have on this hemisphere if the United States can be induced to maintain it without cost or bother to anybody else. The Monroe doctrine, taken to mean the protection of the Spanish-American republics by the United States, without reciprocal obligation on their part, rouses President Diaz to rhetorical enthusiasm. This is not extraordinary, nor is it remarkable that his view should be popular everywhere to the south of him, and receive expansion there which reduces the whole thing to an absurdity. Not only are these dark-skinned and high-spirited neighbors of ours partisans of the Monroe doctrine, "rightly interpreted," but under that interpretation they would leave us out of it altogether when it comes to a distribution of the benefits. The comments of the Spanish-American officials and press on President Diaz's message are pregnant with a meaning that sentimental statesmen among us can not but perceive with amazement and dismay. To others they are diverting. The newspapers of Honduras, for example, advocate a Latin-American confederation in support of the doctrine of no European interference, "but excluding the United States!" Chile also smiles upon the plan of a Latin-American union, and would "be glad to send delegates to a conference, but would prefer that the United States should have no representation therein." Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina, and all the republics heard from, are solid for the Monroe doctrine, as "rightly interpreted," but are in favor only of a Latin-American Union. The utterances throughout of the officials and the newspapers betray the same distrust of the United States which finds so frank a voice in the cases of Honduras and Chile. There is a pervasive desire that there should be a Pan-American Union with the United States excluded.

The government of the United States has shown itself ready to go to the verge of war with England, in order to protect Venezuela, a Spanish-American republic with which we have nothing in common, and our reward is universal Spanish-American jealousy, dislike, and insult. This is the kind of return treatment which the Argonaut predicted when there was a popular craze on the subject of Venezuela. These southern peoples are hostile to us in their very fibre. They differ from us in race, color, religion, ideals, aspirations, and polity. There is as much chance of a real alliance between us and them as there is for a complete fusion of oil and water.

It should be the policy of the United States not to wait to be excluded by the Latins, but to exclude herself. European

aggression should concern us when it threatens to trench upon our interests. That alone should be our warrant for giving any protection to these envious, suspicious, and ungrateful hybrids. It is easily possible to conceive that it would be far more advantageous to the United States were we to encourage, instead of forbidding, the colonization of Central and South America by Europeans. Colonies of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans would be germs of nations sympathetic with ourselves and promising commerce. The black-and-tan populations of the present cumber the ground and condemn the greater part of the hemisphere to the semi-barbarism which is the most congenial environment for the transplanted Latin race, especially when it has been crossed with the negro and Indian strains and is brain-bound by Roman Catholicism. The Monroe doctrine should be reserved for the use and benefit of the United States exclusively.

From The New York Nation.

A SPECIMEN SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

At the close of last year appeared a work, "El Guatemala," by Tommaso Cavanio, a Florentine lawyer who has spent many years in Central and South America, and has written several works which have had a wide circulation among Spanish-Americans. We count it timely that by the publication of this latest volume, Sig. or Cavanio enables us to see exactly what a Spanish-American republic is like to-day. Recent experience shows that we may be plunged without warning into difficulties, perhaps even into war, through entanglements with one or other of the sanguinary governments to the south of us; it is fortunate, therefore, that we should have put within our reach, by an intelligent and impartial foreigner, information which strips off illusions. During the past few months we have heard a great deal of effusive praise of our noble fellow-republicans in Venezuela and in other parts of Latin America, and of condemnation for British monarchists. Let us see what one of these republics really is. After giving a rapid history of Guatemala from the time of its conquest down to last summer, Signor Cavanio describes very clearly the various elements of population by which the destiny of the country has been determined. These elements are three in number, viz.: (1) the creoles, or pure-blooded descendants of the Spanish settlers, who now form only about 5 per cent. of the whole; (2) the *ladinos* or *metizos*, half-breeds, sprung from the intermingling of the Spaniards and Indians, and numbering about 15 per cent.; (3) the Indians, virtually serfs, who make up the remaining 80 per cent. In 1821 Guatemala declared herself independent of Spain, and called herself a republic. With Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica she formed a confederation whose character can be sufficiently inferred from the fact that she and her confederates fought 143 battles with one another in the course of twenty years. Then the league was dissolved. From 1842 to 1871 the government was in the hands of the creoles, who succeeded not only in maintaining order, but in engraving on the country some of the rudiments of civilization. But in 1871 the *ladinos*, or half-breeds, stirred up a revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the creoles, and the establishment in power of the mongrel race which still dominates Guatemala.

The champion of this race was Rufino Barrios, who soon made himself president and remained tyrant of Guatemala, until killed by a beneficent bullet in 1885, in a fight with the Salvadorans. The atrocities committed by this human tiger equal any recorded of ancient Roman despots, or of renaissance Eccelinos and Viscontis, or of modern Turks. He proposed to wipe out the creoles, who alone had given Guatemala a veneer of law and decency. He had hundreds of them arrested and cast into loathsome dungeons, where they were daily given fifty or a hundred lashes, until some died and others, mutilated for life, by confessing imaginary plots, implicated new victims. For his afternoon amusement, he caused many of his enemies to be publicly shot in the principal square of the capital: in three days, seventeen persons were thus destroyed. Not content with wreaking his ferocity on men, he had the wives and daughters of his enemies exposed stark naked in cages. He revived the old Spanish *mandamientos*, or decrees, which reduced

the Indian population to slavery. Needless to say, he levied taxes and emptied the treasury for his personal enriching. Such was the "panther of San Marcos," as the Guatemalan nick-named him from his native village. His nephew, Reina Barrios, the present president, began life as a street-sweeper; then was promoted by his uncle to superintend the flagellation of prisoners; then, on the death of Rufino Barrios, fled the country, and was leading a dissolute life in what Signor Caivano emphatically calls an *appartement meublé* at Saratoga, when he was called back in 1892 to govern Guatemala. He is not charged with such manum crimes as his uncle, possibly because the latter's purging was so thorough as to render the creoles henceforth too weak to be persecuted; but his tyranny has been equally absolute. He makes and breaks the laws at will; he controls taxation; he grants and revokes concessions to monopolists; he sets aside the decisions of the courts. Every department of government, the judiciary, the bureaus of administration and police, are but organised blackmailing agencies; but the suitor who would be sure of satisfaction must bargain with the president himself. What a contemptible creature that president is, with his mixture of braggart and coward, Signor Caivano describes with vivid strokes. The spectacle of the general-in-chief of Guatemala needing a chair to mount his horse before reviewing his tatterdemalion army would draw a smile from even the fiercest jingo. Signor Caivano closes his book with an account of the great "public works" which the President Barrios and his satellites have been engaged in for several years in the hope of luring foreign capitalists to put more millions within their grasp.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

The country which furnishes the scene of the most recent reverse of the Italian troops is one of absorbing interest to the historian. To the ancient it was known as Ethiopia, and several of its kings are mentioned in the Old Testament, but the most remarkable circumstance about its history is the fact that it is the only nation either in Africa or Asia which has retained a form of Christianity. The Christians, however, are divided into three hostile parties, all deeply sunk in superstition. They have, moreover, preserved many Jewish customs as part of their creed, and they set great store on the moral virtue of fasting. Christianity became the national religion in the fourth century, but scattered through the various tribes which inhabit parts of this country are people who profess Islamism and Judaism. In nearly all the provinces marriages are solemnised with great simplicity, and just as easily dissolved, but after a third divorce the men are not allowed either to contract another marriage or receive the sacrament, unless they turn monks, of whom there are three classes. The Gees language remained the national tongue until the 14th century of the Christian era, when it gave place to the Amharic, which is the prevailing language of the country, and though spoken in a variety of dialects, is the only one which has blossomed out into the written form.

The Abyssinians, it appears, were converted to Christianity in the time of the Emperor Constantine, by some missionaries from Alexandria. The power of the sovereigns attained its height in the sixth century, but during the next the Arabs began to make inroads upon them, and obtained a footing at Adel. For century after century the country remained in a distracted state, torn by internal complications and attacks from outside, until at last the king of Portugal was applied to for assistance. The necessary aid was forthcoming, but with it there arrived a number of Roman Catholic priests, who endeavored to persuade the natives to renounce the tenets of their faith and give in their adherence to Rome. This endeavor proved futile, however, and in 1632 the priests were driven from the country after a protracted struggle. During the 16th century the kingdom was overrun by Muslims and Gallas, peoples from the south, and the power of the Negus, or king, was brought down from the perch which it had occupied almost from time immemorial. A determined but futile attempt was subsequently made to resuscitate the unity and power of the ancient kingdom by the late King Theodore, who aimed at his own sovereignty under the intended restoration of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia. He went to work wisely in some respects, but his persistent cruelty and tyranny served

to counteract his polite measures. Owing to a fancied slight from the British government he threw the English consul and several British subjects into gaol, in 1863, and refused to give them up on demand. This resulted in the famous expedition which was led by Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), which stormed the emperor's citadel and rescued the captives. The force sent out from England consisted of 16,000 men, and was carried through without any loss of life to the British.

Probably this result had something to do with Italy's reverses, in that it created a false impression of the difficulty of subjugating Abyssinia. The Italians first came upon the scene when the partition of Africa among the European powers took place a few years ago. She appeared to have been allotted the most difficult part of the continent as her share, although she was the weakest of the powers which participated in the split up. She unfurled her flag at Massowah in 1885, with the consent of England and with her approval, since when she has been engaged in a most costly and disastrous attempt to extend her dominion further afield. At first she was content with that strip of country along the banks of the Red sea known as Erythra, but since 1889 she succeeded in retaining a protectorate over the contiguous provinces.

Her more recent operations appear to have been directed towards an extension of Italian dominion over the whole Abyssinian territory, but in pursuit of this policy she has not been by any means successful. A few years ago a rising in the province of Tigre was quelled by Italian troops, but subsequently the warlike tribes of Shoa in the south made up for this by almost annihilating Major Toselli's troops, after which hostilities were suspended for some considerable time.

Italy, no doubt, has been considerably hampered in her dealings with Abyssinia by the semi-hostile attitude of Russia and France, both of which nations have done a good deal towards encouraging King Menelek and his subjects to open resistance. On January 8, 1895, an alleged scientific expedition from Russia, headed by Lieutenant Leontieff, of the imperial guard, left Constantinople for Abyssinia, its ostensible purpose being scientific exploration and the effecting of a closer union between the Russian and the Abyssinian churches. When the mission had been successfully accomplished, however, it was rumored that it had busied itself with political matters, and a mission from the negus to the czar accompanied it on its return journey. As a result of this diplomatic rise, agents were appointed by each nation, and it seemed pretty clear that this meant the support of Russia against Italy and her action in Erythra. As a matter of fact, Russia did actually interest herself in the equipment of the natives with rifles in lieu of spears, and the Shoans commenced to take rank as exceedingly formidable enemies. Italy apparently did not reckon for this in her later campaigns against the natives. Either from inexperience or ignorance she failed to recognise the difference between Shoans armed with spears and shields, and Shoans equipped with rifles, and her latest defeat is mainly due to this want of foresight.

Italy's possessions on the Red sea were combined under the name of Erythra by various decrees from 1890 to 1892. The colony was given the control of its own administration and the management of its own finance, a civil governor appointed by the king of Italy, representing the imperial government. The naval and military commandants were also put under the Italian war minister.

Shoa is said to be famous as having about the year 900 afforded refuge to the royal family when the kingdom was seized, and a large number of the natives were massacred by a usurper. It is described as a fine rich province, containing the bravest and best-equipped troops in all Abyssinia. Menelek was originally king of Shoa, and on the death of King John of Abyssinia in 1880 he was chosen king of all the country. Adowa, where the recent fighting took place, is in Tigre, the northernmost province of Abyssinia.

DURING the last calendar year the United States government received from customs \$164,452,027; from spirits, \$72,280,571; malt liquors, \$32,831,173; total from liquor, \$105,111,744; tobacco, \$39,473,212; other internal revenue taxes, \$1,716,745; miscellaneous sources, \$15,293,955; total revenue, \$317,047,683.

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EXPLORING ARGENTINA.

Dr. Moreno, the director of La Plata museum, has just returned from his long expedition to the Andine region. He went from Mendoza towards San Rafael, and crossing the Rio Grande and Colorado arrived at Chos-Malal; then went to Codi-huac and the But. He stayed some time at Reigold and then crossed the Collonera and went to Junin of the Andes. Thence he passed to the region of the lakes Laca, Nahuel-Huapi, Calafu and Mitten, and afterwards to the 16 de Octubre colony and the river Telo Bubi, the great northern affluent of the Palena. Afterwards he visited Lake Concovado and the rivers Palena, Vacas and Tencuicos; the last-mentioned takes its name from the rodents by which the land is completely mined for leagues. The next point was Lake Fontana, surrounded by hills where stone coal and slate are seen on the surface in the ravines. There also are camps covered with wheat. Then he passed the beautiful lake La Plata, 55 leagues in length. Near the river Sengon was found a fine acritite weighing 130 kilos, which will be taken to the museum at La Plata. From that point he travelled along the river Huemul, where he obtained a live specimen of the curious stag of that name, which a few years ago was considered fabulous. It is bulky, with delicate feet and enormous ears. It is shown on the Chilean arms with only one horn according to tradition, but it has two horns. Thence Dr. Moreno went to the great lake Buenos Aires, having explored a large extent of unknown territory between the 37th and 47th degrees of south latitude. Dr. Moreno has brought back a large quantity of specimens, filling 100 cases, for the museum. —Buenos Aires Herald.

SPANISH ATROCITIES.

According to the statement of a French resident in Cuba, which was published in Paris in April, Spanish rule in Cuba has lost none of its old-fashioned savagery and cruelty. It is a mystery how any civilized nation can endure it. After stating his conviction that the Cubans will win their independence, this gentleman adds:—"The war has assumed a ferocious character that did not exist under Marshal Martinez Campos. The prisons are crowded with Cubans arrested on suspicion. Steamers leave for Spain with whole cargoes of men under sentence of transportation after clandestine trials. It is true that General Weyler has not as yet shot any one in the towns, but the troops have leave to shoot or run through with their layons any peasants suspected of being acquainted with insurgents. The victims are afterwards entered in the list of rebels killed on the field of battle. Consequently the island is in a state of fearful panic. Cubans, from sheer despair, take to the jungle. Last week 42 young men of some of the best families of Havana joined Maceo. The governor a fortnight ago heard that the rebels were at Guatana, ten miles from Havana. He sent a column of volunteers to dislodge them. It arrived two hours after the enemy had decamped. The Spaniards fell upon the villagers, killing 23, among them a man of 70, a lad of 15, and three invalids laid up with dysentery.

A few days ago at Casignas, 13 miles from the capital, a band of volunteers informed at the revolutions of the American congress went to a farm belonging to an American citizen and shot his six sons, the elder one, aged 19, surviving, however, to tell the tale. This case has been taken in hand by the American consul. After the battle of Olavita the Spaniards shot the manager of a sugar plantation, a Frenchman, named M. Berthier, who came up to them with a French flag wrapped round him. He was accused of having sheltered rebels. The papers here tell nothing but lies. No reliance whatever can be placed on the lists of Spanish and Cuban killed and wounded. The island is in a state of misery, and emigration is taking place on a large scale for New York, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Tampa and Mexico.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH RULE.

Mr. David A. Wells' notable paper in the April North American Review on the true relations that should exist between this country and England has attracted wide attention and is to be reprinted in a more permanent form, which should secure for it an additional circulation. It is incongruous enough that Americans should make the charge of land-grabbing against England, but passing over the traditional advice to people who live in glass houses, Mr. Wells reminds the American public that we and other foreigners may buy any land that England gives, and that in all English ports and rivers and territories we can buy and sell, import and export, on the same terms as British subjects. Many of the English colonies are independent except in the selection of their executives, and have so full control over their own destinies that they even levy customs duties on imports from the sovereign country, and in spite of the most

angry protests from the people of England the imperial government has allowed the government of India, not a self-governing dependency, to levy a duty on English cotton goods. The contrast between India and Egypt before British occupation and at the present time proves that British domination has had beneficent compensations to the subjects and to the commercial nations of the world. England is alone among nations in throwing open the traffic of her colonies and ports to her conquerors to foreigners. The root of the difficulty between England and Venezuela is the question whether the Orinoco shall be English and open to the whole commercial world, the United States included, or whether it shall be Venezuelan and the monopoly of one government or one population. Our interests and the interests of the civilized world are served by the liberal commercial policy of England rather than by the restrictive policy of France, as in Madagascar, or of Spain, as in Cuba, or of Russia in eastern Asia. England has no territory that we can possibly desire, except Canada, whose people can equal their own future, and she has no possessions from which we are excluded, and none with which we do not have more trade than we should have if England restored them to the aborigines.

CLEANLINESS is one of the few original items of Japanese civilization. Almost all other Japanese institutions have their root in China, but not this. Their hot baths—for they almost all bathe in very hot water of about 110 degrees Fahrenheit—also help to keep them warm in winter. For though moderately hot water gives a chilly reaction, this is not the case when the water is extremely hot; neither is there any fear of catching cold. There are some 800 public baths in the city of Tokyo, in which it is calculated that 300,000 persons bathe daily, at a cost of 1 sen 3 rin (about a halfpenny of English money) per head. A reduction of 3 rin is made for children. In addition to this, every respectable private house has its own bath-room. —Tropical Agriculturist.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—During the month of April there were 597 births, 112 marriages and 288 deaths in the city of Montevideo.

—The April receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$942,918.67—a decrease from the same month of 1895.

—Telegrams of the 27th ult. state that the Uruguayan government has abolished the quarantine on Brazilian arrivals. A rigorous sanitary inspection only will be required.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires say that the quarantine against Brazilian arrivals has been reduced to ten hours. It might have been taken off altogether, but that is apparently too great a concession to expect from the sanitary board here.

—The Coronilla port scheme has at last reached the Uruguayan senate in a shape to be discussed. It has been before the public three years, and has been favorably received, but somehow it could not be pushed through. It concerns a new port for shipping cattle on the northern coast of Uruguay, and will be of great benefit to that part of the country.

—A queer affair has taken place at La Paz. A girl named Matilde Mancini, aged 18, and daughter of an Italian resident, having disappeared, suspicion fell on the police commissary Valentin Aizman, an amorous man from him, urging flight, having been found by her father. Complaint was made to the local justice, and further investigation showed beyond doubt that the girl, a handsome wench, had been carried off by the commissary, aided by his subordinates. Accordingly the jefe politico has ordered the arrest of the entire police staff of La Paz, sending others to take their place. —Montevideo Times.

—The authorities of this country seem to be possessed of the idea that every one who calls at the port or lands here, or attempts to do commerce or establish an industry, is a public enemy and therefore a fit object for abduction, punishment and fine in every possible manner. So long as this barbarous idea maintains, the country will never be free or progressive. At the same time, it is only fair to add that the same pernicious idea is by no means singular to this country or even to this continent, but the nations which hold it and the authorities who enforce it certainly do not rank among the most civilized or progressive elements of the world, but are more generally found in the rear. —Montevideo Times.

—On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a French gentleman, accompanied by his wife, was walking in calle Reconquista, near Vivmont, when he was taken suddenly ill and fell on the pavement. His wife called for help, a crowd collected round them, but no one took the trouble to look for a doctor or even to ask assistance at the neighboring druggist's shop. Presently a policeman arrived and having made his inquiries went to two doctors but neither would attend to the case. Then he went for the police doctor but he was absent. At 10 o'clock (!) a sergeant of police arrived with a doctor, who found that the man was dead. Soon afterwards four policemen came with a stretcher and took the body to Calle Cordoba, where the deceased's family reside. —Buenos Aires Herald, May 20.

—The necessity of having a passport seems to exist still in Mendoza, at least so far as Chileans are concerned. There have been as many as 18 persons detained recently on account of their want of papers to show to what nationality they belong. All of them profess to be Chileans and probably are, but the federal judge allowed himself to entertain certain doubts upon the matter. The *procurator* J. C. Barrios after a great deal of difficulty succeeded at last in obtaining their release under a promise to report. But why such a fuss should be made about a few Chileans just because they are Chileans, we fail to understand. Unless the police actually have just grounds to suspect a person we do not see how they can claim any right to detain him merely for the sake of knowing his nationality. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The financial statements of the presidential message show that last year the exports exceeded the imports by \$24,681,106 gold. The revenue amounted to \$28,958,260 m/n and \$29,805,651 gold, and in the first quarter of this year to \$8,555,514 gold and \$8,483,939 m/n. The expenditure in 1895 was \$83,023,196 m/n and \$23,797,946 gold. Operations of credit effected in Europe have given the Argentine minister in London sufficient resources for fulfilling all the contracts for the purchase of ships and armaments. The President recommends Congress to pass the bill presented last year for the modification of the foreign debt. A bill is promised for amending the law for the liquidation of the National Bank. The remainder of the message is merely a summary of the acts of the administration already known to the public. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The *comandante* of the 17th section has been besieged for the past few days by pious crowds, owing to the presence of an image of the virgin which was stolen from a goods train on the Rosario line, on its way to Salta, and thrown into the ditch alongside the track. The crowd became so enormous that Commissary Ulabé had to prohibit entrance to the *comandante*. Then the people knelt down in the street and prayed, and wild stories of miracles ran round. The boy who first found the image in the ditch was cured of a bad eye disease the moment he looked on it. It took eight strong men to lift the image from the ground. A *pujedo* in the neighborhood had a stroke of paralysis in his right arm the night the image was stolen, and he is looked on as the thief, charged for his sacrilege. These and many other tales are told. Finally Commissary Ulabé put an end to the racket by sending the image to the convent of the Franciscan nuns in Calle 39, where it will remain until the owners apply for it. —*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—The new protocol between Chile and Argentina is little more than a reaffirmation of previous covenants to arbitrate what cannot be settled by the parties themselves. It is so far satisfactory that it recognizes the obligation to arbitrate. This existed before as plainly as it does now, but it is satisfactory to have it reaffirmed. This feature of the treaty is made more definite inasmuch as the arbitrator is named and the scope of arbitration comprises the treaty and subsequent protocols, and places the matter beyond all reasonable doubt. There is nothing else in the protocol new or important beyond this. There was nothing else left to honor for the two countries to do and we congratulate those wise statesmen who had part in this settlement, not of the question itself, for the treaty of 1881 did that, but for the settlement of the *disputable* proposition that arbitration should not be resorted to except on a basis of mutual most extreme contention, which admitted would render arbitration unnecessary. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The U. S. cruiser *Cassini* is the centre of attraction of daily crowds in her snug berth at the north-east end of dock No. 3. She could not be better placed, and we trust that she will long remain there. Captain Perry, her commander, has been much congratulated on the smart appearance of his ship and crew, as fine a lot of fellows as ever visited these shores. The *Cassini* is a new ship, of about 4,100 tons, carrying eight four-inch quick firing guns and torpedo tubes. Her gallant tars will form in the Plaza Mayo on the 25th of May, and they may prepare for a warm greeting from the Portuguese. We hear also that the *Lawrence*, the American flag-ship, Captain Sirling, is expected in La Plata, will avail of high water to come into the Mar del Plata and land several companies to join in the parade, which will consist exclusively of tars, to the utter exclusion of army forces. It will be a pleasing novelty, especially the North American contingent. —*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 20.

—The recent direct trip of the R. M. S. *Magdalen*, which sailed from here last Sunday, breaks the record in several respects. She carried no fewer than 874 persons, between passengers and crew, the largest number ever taken from the River Plate by a Royal Mail steamer. So great was the demand for first-class berths that the second-class cabins had to be requisitioned and no 2nd-class passengers were taken. The quantity of provisions laid in stock was something enormous, and a double time-table of meals had to be arranged for the saloon owing to the impossibility of clearing all at once. She took 1600 tons of coal, and the first part she will touch at will be Vigo in Spain, as she will avoid Brazil, St. Vincent and Lisbon. The money received for passages and freights was some £10,000. We think this clearly proves the advisability of running direct steamers to Europe, at all events during the yellow fever season, and the Royal Mail company would do well to place more direct steamers on their programme. —*Montevideo Times*, May 21.

THE RIO NEWS

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RECENT OCCURRENCES IN RIO GRANDE compel us again to face that unnecessarily troublesome question of military aggression and interference in civil affairs. We do not know what it is that Col. Telles complains of in a newspaper criticism, nor do we care. As civilians we are compelled to submit to such criticisms and slanders, and we see no reason why the military man should not do the same. We have recourse to the courts for protection; let him go there also. There is no sense nor justice in his assumption of special immunities and privileges in such matters, and most certainly not in his trespass upon the rights of others in seeking to punish his assailant. If civil law is supreme in this country, which we very much doubt, then Col. Carlos Telles will be promptly punished for his attempt to terrorize civilians in Bagé. He had no right to force a journalist to confess the name of the author of an anonymous criticism, nor to send his soldiers to arrest a citizen in the street and bring him to the barracks. The law does not recognize nor permit any such procedure, consequently it is nothing less than a crime. And for such crimes the military officer should be just as amenable to the law as is the civilian.

The Brazilian protectionist should make a note of the difficulty which his economic brethren in the United States have lately encountered in trying to provide for a renewal of the reciprocity treaties. Reciprocity is a new fad with these economists, and they have lately been making every effort to provide for a renewal of the treaties. As a preliminary step they called for the opinions of manufacturers and merchants as to the influence and effects of the last treaties, but the results have been not altogether satisfactory. Of course the replies represented all shades of opinion and were far from harmonious, but the majority was largely in favor of reciprocity. On comparing notes, however, it was suddenly discovered that even the friends of reciprocity were hopelessly at variance, for the articles to be admitted on reduced tariffs to suit one section of the country proved to be contrary to the wishes of another section. It is the old story over again. Protection is nothing but a favor granted to a particular person or class of persons, and when any other favor conflicts with it, or diminishes its profits, dissatisfaction is sure to result. It has been found impossible to reconcile these conflicting interests in the United States, so reciprocity is to be shelved for a time. The wishes of the foreign country do not seem to have been consulted at all, for the American protectionist proposes to select not only the home products which he wishes to exchange, but also the foreign products which he intends to admit. This he calls reciprocity—but it has a handle like a jug. If Cuba wants sugar on the list, Louisiana will say no; if Argentina mentions wool, Ohio and Vermont will object; and if Chili specifies copper Michigan will decline. The McKinley rule will be: You take all we have to offer, and we will take in return only what we can not produce ourselves. For incarnate selfishness and downright churlishness the modern protectionist will compare well with anything of his class which the world has ever produced.

In another column we give an editorial article from *The Argonaut* of San Francisco, which expresses an opinion on the Pan-American question which has thus far found but few echoes in these latitudes. It will show that American journalists are not all in favor of having the United States play the big brother for all the Latin-American republics, doing all their fighting and reaping all the kicks and scratches. It will show, also, that there is a very decided opinion against the idea that the United States should go to war, or threaten war, on questions in which that country has no personal concern. We are well aware that the *Argonaut* article will not be pleasant reading for many, and that it will afford unlimited satisfaction to others, but it is straightforward, it tells a few plain truths, and it represents a party which must be recognized. In both Latin and Saxon America there is at present a great multitude of well-meaning people who are now embracing each other and talking about their mutual sympathies and interests. They are swearing fraternity at a frightful rate, and back to back they propose to defy the world. In both sections of the continent, however, there are groups of extremists, numerous enough to demand recognition, who refuse to accept these protestations of geographical brotherhood and who insist on remembering the bitter rivalries and contests which have existed between the Latin and the Saxon since the dawn of history. They have no faith in this new-fangled alliance, and they do not hesitate to say so. Some of them believe that such an alliance will make the Saxon republic a suzerain on this continent, and that all the Latin republics will be reduced to a dependent position. Others believe that it will place the former in the position of a protector over a lot of ungrateful states, who will use this protection to cover selfish schemes and who will make no adequate return for it. Between these extreme views there are a score of others which will tend to keep the two parties separated. Of these it must be admitted that there is much reason in what they advance. Before the British government began to threaten, Venezuela was bitterly hostile to the United States; when the dispute is settled the present sympathy will all disappear and the old antagonism will again be heard from.

A few years ago Chilean, Argentine and Brazilian journalists were clamoring for a Latin-American alliance to resist the pretensions of the arrogant Saxon republic; to-morrow they will again do the same thing. It is well not to be deceived. They may live together as good neighbors, but it is certain that they will never trust each other implicitly, nor treat each other with frank and generous confidence. The two races are too widely separated and too antagonistic for such an alliance. Laws, language, religion, education, breeding, tastes, temperament and purposes are all so radically different, that it will be simply impossible to keep them together for any length of time and to unite them in the development of any common policy. They may not fight, but they will not agree, nor will they believe in each other's sincerity. The only true policy, in our opinion, is for each race to work out its own destiny independently of the other, and in so doing they will both achieve better results than they ever could by trying to work together.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

In a glance at the report of the minister of finance what first impresses the reader is the utter disregard of the government for the provisions of the budget. Thus in the budget for 1893 appropriations were made to the amount of 197,308,750\$416, but the actual expenditure, according to the minister's report, was 291,311,070\$046, or 94,002,319\$630 more than the sum voted by congress. In the budget for 1894 the appropriations made amounted to 250,457,908\$652, but the actual expenditure of the government was 370,668,311\$033, or 120,210,432\$381 more than the sum voted.

For these expenditures the present government is not responsible, having taken office on the 15th of November 1894. It promised economy, and on this subject the minister in his report addresses the President as follows:

"As director of the expenditure I have persevered, as far as it has been possible for me to do so, in the execution of your programme of economy and have exerted myself to render retrenchment a reality."

From his own showing, however, it appears that thus far he has not been very successful. He is unable to make a complete statement of what was actually expended in 1895, for, as he says in his report, the respective balance-sheets, notwithstanding his repeated orders, have not been sent to him. We learn, however, that in addition to the appropriations made in the budget to the amount of 275,691,670\$888, there were afterwards made special, extraordinary and deficiency appropriations to the amount of 69,503,682\$225, making a total of 345,195,352\$813, which, though smaller than the expenditure in 1894, is greater than that in 1893.

The expenditure effected in 1893 was distributed as follows:

Department of	
Justice and Interior.....	17,217,557\$814
Foreign Affairs.....	1,794,712\$823
Marine.....	22,718,828\$059
War.....	54,960,376\$261
Industry, transportation and public works.....	81,714,188\$052
Finance.....	112,905,407\$037
Total.....	291,311,070\$046

To meet this expenditure the revenue collected by the government in 1893 amounted to 259,850,981\$151, the deficit consequently being 31,460,088\$895. This deficit the government overcame by making use of deposits, whose net product in 1893 amounted, according to the report, to 55,872,146\$500.

The revenue collected is classified as follows:

Ordinary:	
Import duties.....	131,747,109\$035
Port dues.....	607,599\$417
Surtaxes.....	65,073,585\$774
Export duties.....	140,884\$028
Internal revenue.....	45,551,508\$059
Tobacco tax.....	1,168,107\$149
Extraordinary.....	244,828,873\$062
Total.....	15,022,108\$089

Total..... 259,850,981\$151

The revenue collected exceeded the estimate in the budget by 26,582,681\$151. The expenditure in 1894 was distributed as follows:

Department of	
Justice and Interior.....	22,097,237\$933
Foreign Affairs.....	1,760,904\$229
Marine.....	26,064,243\$000
War.....	113,918,520\$990
Industry, transportation and public works.....	92,785,390\$781
Finance.....	114,069,037\$900
Total.....	370,668,311\$033

The revenue, which had been estimated in the budget at 233,521,890\$743, amounted to 266,484,615\$203, the deficit thus being 104,183,725\$830. This deficit was overcome by making use of deposits, whose net product, says the minister, is estimated at 9,920,686\$115, and by the issue of paper money. It will be remembered that in the latter part of 1893 and beginning of 1894 there was a clandestine issue of treasury notes, which was denied at the time, but afterwards acknowledged. According to the minister's report the net amount of the issue of 1893 was 50,626,216\$500 and that of 1894 was 77,000,000, making a total of 127,626,216\$500.

The revenue collected in 1894 is classified as follows:

Ordinary:	
Import duties.....	134,709,023\$782
Port dues.....	625,298\$207
Surtaxes.....	65,889,290\$247
Export duties.....	134,214\$790
Internal revenue.....	57,632,977\$542
Tobacco tax.....	827,830\$018
Extraordinary.....	259,819,594\$586
Total.....	6,665,020\$017

Total..... 266,484,615\$203

The figures for 1894 are still subject to rectification.

The documents received by the minister, up to the time in which his report was prepared, show that the revenue collected in 1895 amounted to 257,887,647\$563 and he conjectures that fuller returns will increase this sum to 300,725,297\$059, which, deducted from 345,195,352\$813, amount of the ordinary, extraordinary, special and deficiency appropriations, leaves a deficit of 44,470,055\$754.

The revenue for the present year the minister estimates at 331,174,399\$878, or 18,459,600\$122 less than the sum estimated in the budget. Deducting the amount of this revenue from that of the appropriations voted by congress (343,563,210\$236), there remains a deficit of 12,388,810\$358, which the minister expects to overcome by making use of deposits, whose net product he estimates at 19,273,197\$883.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, if the minister's figures are correct, the deficit for the two years of 1893 and 1894 amounted to 135,643,814\$725 and that for the two years of 1895 and 1896 it is expected to amount to 59,838,866\$112, making for the four years a total of 195,502,680\$837, that is an average of 48,125,670\$209 per annum.

The foreign debt of Brazil, according to the report, amounted at the end of last year to £35,706,700.

From the minister's report we learn that the internal funded debt amounts to 533,527,600\$000. This, however, does not include the loan of 1895, amounting to 105,000,000\$, which, added to the foregoing sum, makes a total of 638,527,600\$000, classified as follows:

Payable in gold:	
Converted 4% bonds.....	124,655,000\$000
Loan of 1889.....	109,094,000\$000
6% loan of 1898.....	12,254,000\$000
4 1/2% loan of 1899.....	24,079,000\$000

Total.....	271,282,000\$000
Payable in currency:	
Old 5% bonds.....	262,126,000\$000
4%.....	119,600\$000
Loan of 1895.....	105,000,000\$000

Total..... 397,245,000\$000

Of the amount of the loan of 1889 only the sum of 18,350,000\$000 is now in circulation, that of 51,487,000\$000 being in the treasury, where it was deposited by banks of issue, and that of 39,857,000\$000 belonging to the government, which purchased the respective bonds with gold deposited by those banks.

On the other hand the government is under obligation to issue bonds in payment of the deposits belonging to banks of which it made use. The amount of the bonds to be so issued has not yet been fixed, but in the balance-sheet of the Banco da Republica figure at the sum of 340,714,370\$000. Adding this sum to the amount of the internal funded debt and, deducting the amount of the bonds belonging to the loan of 1889 withdrawn from circulation, we have 887,897,970\$000.

From the report we learn that the treasury notes in circulation amounted, at the end of last year, to 337,351,527\$000, and that the other floating indebtedness of the treasury was 270,967,028\$729. The latter item, we presume, includes the bank deposits which figure in the balance sheet of the Banco da Republica at 68,988,300\$, which, deducted from the amount of the said item, leaves 201,678,728\$729. This sum, added to the amount of treasury notes in circulation, makes 539,340,355\$729, which we accordingly take to be the amount of the floating debt of the country. The bank notes in circulation do not enter into this statement.

Recapitulating we have the following figures:

Foreign debt.....	£35,706,700
Internal funded debt.....	887,897,970\$000
Floating.....	539,340,355\$729
	1,427,238,325\$729,
equivalent, at the rate of 270. per 18000, to.....	160,504,311
Total.....	£ 196,271,011

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues offered a motion for congratulating Argentina and Chili on the peaceful solution of their difficulties and likewise for congratulating the pope through whose mediation this solution was attained. Senators Baiao do Ladoiro and Almino Afonso spoke in regard to the establishment of the state of Loretto in the cisandine part of Peru. The bill for erecting two light-houses on the coast of Rio Grande do Norte was voted in second discussion. Senator Ray Barbosa moved to refer to the committee on the constitution this question raised by the chair in regard to bills for pensions and leaves of absence, which, he said, were the only bills ready to be placed on the docket.

MAY 26.—*Senate*.—There was received a telegram from the Commissio Industrial de Mossoro asking for an increase in the duty on salt, so that 5,000 laborers employed in the salt works at that place may not be reduced to want. Senator Joao Baublio introduced a bill for restoring to Pernambuco the district of Rio S. Francisco, of which that state had been deprived in 1827. Senator Moraes Barros was excused, at his request, from serving on the finance committee, and Senator Fernaldo Lobo was appointed in his stead. Senator Oticeira moved to inquire of the government how much money is required for obtaining the war vessels which the minister of marine considers necessary, what is the estimated cost of finishing the cruiser *Almirante Tamandare* and of repairing the other vessels that need repairs, what appropriations are made in the present budget for the navy yards and what is the value of the work done at those establishments and what is the estimated sum for the unseaworthy vessels of the navy could be sold.

—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber completed the election of its standing committees.

MAY 27.—*Senate*.—The senate voted the motion offered at the previous sitting by Senator Oticeira. Senator Pires Ferreira defended his bill for increasing the number of officers in the navy. The bill was opposed by Barbo do Ladoiro. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Valladares protested against the seizure which the chair had applied to deputies who failed to attend the sittings of the chamber. The chair defended his acts and declared that he is ready to resign whenever he feels that he has lost the chamber's confidence. Deputy Timotheo da Costa offered a motion insinuating the government to recognise as belligerents the Cuban revolutionists.

MAY 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Pires Ferreira's bill on the officers of the navy was voted in 1st discussion and referred to the marine and war and finance committees. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Almeida Nogueira moved to ask for information in regard to the Santos dock company. Deputies Paranhos Montenegro and Cornelio da Fonseca discussed the bill on agricultural labor contracts. Deputy Luiz Adolpho, in a speech on the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 1,017,581\$568 for the department of finance, alluded to the extravagance of the director of the mint. In 1891 congress had voted for that establishment 339,800\$000, but the director spent 637,000\$ or 298,000\$ more than the sum voted. In 1893 congress voted 525,000\$ and the director spent 970,000\$. In the time of the monarchy the mint used to cost 180,000\$ per annum. Notwithstanding the exorbitant expenditure on the mint, that establishment is not even able to supply the public with nickel coin, and the country is flooded with shill-plasters issued by tramway companies, commercial associations and even by private individuals.

MAY 29.—*Senate*.—The senate received a communication from the minister of industry stating that the President had signed the bill making deficiency appropriation of 115,000\$ for the immigration service. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Victorino Monteiro and Jose Carlos answered Deputy Almeida Nogueira's speech on the Santos dock company. Deputies Luiz Domingues, Francisco Veiga and Paranhos Montenegro discussed the bill regulating the promotion of judges of the civil and criminal court and Deputies Augusto Severo and Thomas Cavalcanti discussed the bill on the reorganization of the naval school. Deputies Timotheo da Costa and Neiva discussed the bill for reorganizing the montepio of public employees. The bill for ratifying the treaty with Japan and that for establishing quarantine stations at Parã, Pernambuco and Bahia and in Marão Grosso were voted in 1st discussion, and the deficiency appropriation of 1,017,581\$568 for the department of finance in second discussion.

MAY 30.—*Senate*.—There was received a communication from the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro asking congress to render elective the office of prefect of the federal district. The special appropriation of 8,000,000\$ for the Central railway was voted in 2nd discussion. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Urbano de Gouveia and others introduced a bill for an appropriation of 200,000\$ for surveys on the territory to be set apart for the future capital of the country and also a bill appropriating 100,000\$ for surveys on the railway from Catalão to Cuyabã. Deputy Timotheo da Costa moved to ask for information in regard to the bureau of statistics.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At a meeting of planters held at Barra Mansa on the 27th ult. it was resolved to protest against illegal taxation.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has appropriated 300,000\$ for the creation of a colonial colony.

—The state of São Paulo last year expended 149,208\$075 on its museum and 182,292\$130 on its printing office.

—In São Paulo the police authorities are making every exertion to suppress the numerous gambling dens which disgrace that city.

—There was a meeting of monarchists at Guaratinguá on the 25th ult., at which sixty persons of that political faith were present. A local organization was effected.

—A telegram of the 31st ult. from S. João d'El-Rey contradicts the report of the deposition of the commander of the 8th regiment of cavalry, stationed at that town.

—The commercial judge at São Paulo, Dr. Thomaz Alves, has condemned the liquidating commission of the third Ypiranga lottery, of unsavory memory, to pay back to ticket-holders the sum of 560,000\$.

—The police detachment at Mococa, São Paulo, is to be reinforced by three men—possibly in view of the recent monarchist tendencies manifested there. The Mococaans will have to be very careful what they do.

—An Ouro Preto telegram of the 28th ult. says that the military force sent to repress the conflict at Marhuss, Minas Geraes, would not arrive at that place before the 10th inst. The force sent there consists of 100 men.

—A movement has been initiated in São Paulo for coynking a reunion of representatives from the municipalities of that state for the purpose of discussing municipal affairs and promoting measures for acquiring municipal autonomy.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* says that an epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Itapetininga, and that the population is leaving the town. It is very singular that something can not be done to prevent these constantly-recurring epidemics.

—It is stated that the president of the municipal chamber of Santa Rita de Passa Quatro, S. Paulo, intends asking other municipal chambers in the state to send delegates to a congress to be held for the purpose of discussing municipal interests.

—Councillor Luiz Vianna, the new governor of Bahia, took office on the 29th ult.

—According to the *Município*, of São Paulo, the municipalities of that state have thus far paid to the state treasury the sum of 805,000\$ for the object of securing water and drainage works. The state paid out for such works in 1895 a total of 135,500\$.

—A telegram from Parã on the 26th ult. states that Carlos Gomes was a little better and had been able to drive out in a carriage. His physicians say, however, that he can not live more than three months at best, while death may occur at any moment.

—A large number of residents of S. Simão, São Paulo, telegraphed a protest to the state government on the 25th ult. against the violence of the sanitary authorities and police. They state that the police threaten to kill them in case they resist official measures.

—Last year the São Paulo sanitary department spent 215,365\$899 on its staff—salaries, travelling expenses, etc. The sanitary inspectors alone received 158,831\$242. The sanitary record of that state during the past summer convays us to believe that this money was practically thrown away.

—An Italian, named Batemarch, at S. José do Rio Paulo, São Paulo, has been trying to stave himself to death because his brewery had not been successful. On the 24th ult. he is said to have completed 40 days without food, and was beginning to fear that suicide would be unsuccessful also.

—The epidemic of yellow fever in Casa Branca, São Paulo, is said to be declining. Up to the 22nd ult. there had been 43 deaths from this disease during the month. The epidemic began in March, there having been 4 deaths in that month. In April there were 17 deaths, and 43 during the first 22 days of May.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 28th ult. announces a police raid on various gambling houses in that city, with the result that a considerable quantity of prohibited apparatus was captured and destroyed. Another prominent establishment was also visited to see if the proprietors were engaged in the traffic called "cafezinho."

—We are indebted to the Pernambuco Cricket Club for their card of fixtures for 1896, which shows some sixteen fixtures and some twelve general practice days. The two May fixtures were between the "1st Eleven" and "The Rest," while in June there are four fixtures, the first being between the "Telegraph" and "The World" on June 7th.

—The Colégio Americano Gravelley, of Juiz de Fora, will hold its commencement exercises on the 18th ult., the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Antonio Trajano taking place on the evening of the 17th. Among the exercises will be a debate on the question "Has Cuba the right to separate from Spain?" which will certainly attract much interest. We are indebted to Prof. Lander for his courteous invitation to attend.

—The 25th ult. seems to have been a lively day with the thieves in São Paulo. They not only picked Sr. José Coelho Pamplona's pocket of 7,000\$ on a tram car, but they actually broke into the residence of Gov. Campos Salles, in full daylight, and ransacked the whole place, breaking furniture, drinking and destroying wines, etc. The new chief of police will have a special incentive to activity on taking charge.

—Recent telegrams from Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, place Col. Carlos Telles in a very questionable position. Allowing himself to be annoyed by some anonymous criticisms, he has sought to fix the responsibility on Dr. Francisco Tavares, a brother of the federalist leader, and has not only insulted him openly but has allowed soldiers under his command to chuck that gentleman in the public street of Bagé. Dr. Tavares has been compelled to leave the town.

—São Paulo had the novelty of a milkman's strike at the beginning of last week, and on Sunday there was no milk furnished. The cause was the new municipal by-laws, which require the registration of the cows and the arrangement of their stables so that each cow shall have a space three metres wide. The milkmen considered these requirements unjust, hence the strike. The aldermen are apparently inclined to be very liberal with space when other men have to stand the cost.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Telegrams of the 27th ult. state that at Bagé some days ago Silvestre Assis Rios, business manager of the *Echo do Sul*, a paper published in the city of Rio Grande, received a message from Col. Carlos Telles, commander of the garrison, requesting him to call at the latter's headquarters. The colonel, when Rios entered the room in which he was awaiting him, closed the door and demanded to be informed who was the author of a letter from Bagé that had been published in the *Echo*. It appears that Rios did not know who had written the letter and that he so stated to Col. Telles. The latter, however, refused to accept this answer, or to permit Rios to leave his presence until he had given him the information which he desired. Then Rios, intimidated by Telles' threats and fearing personal violence, said that he supposed that the letter had been written by Dr. Francisco Tavares. After making this statement he was allowed to withdraw.

Telles then addressed an insolent letter to Dr. Francisco Tavares, asking him to declare in writing on his honor whether he was the author of the correspondence and adding the following:—"If you were the author and if you deny it, you will be the most wretched and most infamous of slanderers in Bagé."

Of course Tavares refused to answer such a letter, but he stated that he will publish an article on the subject in the *Echo do Sul*. Gen. Cantanaria has been informed of the scandalous conduct of his subordinate and has telegraphed to the *Echo do Sul* stating his intention of taking proper action in the matter.

On the 29th, at 1 o'clock p. m., Dr. Francisco Tavares was attacked in the streets of Bagé by soldiers belonging to Telles' battalion (31st infantry) who demanded that he should accompany them to headquarters. He took refuge in a drug store, where he was besieged until 4 o'clock.

Then Deputy Francisco Alencastro and Captain Castro called on Telles and informed him that the people of the city were alarmed and asked for permission to take Tavares to Alencastro's house. Permission being granted, Tavares and Alencastro took a carriage and went to the former's home and afterwards to that of Alencastro. Subsequently Tavares left the city.

On the 27th ult. Gen. Cantanaria telegraphed to Telles asking for information in regard to what had occurred with Assis Rios. Telles replied in the following telegrams:—

"Illustrious Gen. Cantanaria, Porto Alegre.—Assis Rios, called at headquarters in my name as the author of the anonymous correspondence and slanders against me and the officers of the garrison, published in the *Echo do Sul*, said that it was Dr. Chico Tavares. Nothing else occurred. Greeting.—May 28."

"Illustrious Gen. Cantanaria, Porto Alegre.—The *Echo do Sul* is representing a comedy. No longer wishing to assume responsibility for the anonymous correspondence containing grave slanders against officers of this garrison, that paper will send Assis here to tell you who was the author. Greeting.—Col. Carlos Telles."

On the 26th ult. Col. Telles issued orders for closing the Club Caseiral, which had expressed anonymous because Capt. Juvenal Figueira, of the 9th artillery, had attended one of its balls without being invited.

Both the federalists and the autonomists finally decided not to take part in the municipal election held in the city of Rio Grande on the 29th ult. The municipal candidate obtained 77 votes.

Judge Aldes Lima has been indicted for refusing to execute João de Castilho's jury law.

The *Gazeta de Notícias* in its issue of Sunday says that it is authorized to state that Gen. Cantanaria has neither received orders to come to Rio de Janeiro, nor tendered his resignation of the command of the 6th district.

The Club Caseiral has telegraphed to President Prudente de Moraes calling his attention to the conduct of Col. Telles. It appears to be time to call Col. Telles to order.

A telegram to the *Pare* says that the opposition is anxious to get rid of Telles, because he is the only officer who has sufficient energy to keep its members in check. This naturally leads one to ask whether the work of overthrowing the party in opposition to the state or general government, is one of the duties of the commander of a garrison.

On the 31st ult. the *Echo do Sul* published an open letter, addressed to Gen. Cantanaria, in which it very correctly says that after what has occurred Telles cannot be retained in the command of the garrison of Bagé. It appeals to Cantanaria as the sole hope of the people of that city.

Telegrams published this morning contain protests from the commerce clubs of Pelotas and Rio Grande against the treatment of the Club Caseiral of Bagé, which was closed by Col. Telles on our hours' notice and whose members were threatened with violence. Among other threats, Telles said he would have their heads shaved. It is reported that Cantanaria is going to Bagé himself to investigate the matter.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, PAST AND PRESENT.

This fixture was played on the 24th ult., and resulted in an easy victory for The World. The score was as follows:

THE WORLD.	
C. Stock,	c. Cross, b. Barham..... 3
G. Kennedy,	b. Cross..... 4
A. Richards,	b. "..... 1
O. Wilnot,	b. "..... 20
P. Garry, run out,	b. "..... 2
I. Ball,	b. Lloyd..... 4
P. Elworthy, run out,	b. Lloyd..... 5
A. Tweedie, b. w.,	b. Cross..... 1
J. Crossland, run out,	b. Cross..... 1
I. Born,	b. Cross..... 1
H. E. Barber,	c. Lloyd, b. Barham..... 1
J. Barham,	c. Clarke, b. "..... 3
J. Thomson, not out,	b. "..... 4
A. C. Wilson,	b. Barham..... 4
Rutherford, stumped,	c. Cross, b. "..... 2

Total..... 68

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, PAST AND PRESENT.

P. Crews,	b. Wilnot..... 1
W. Rale,	b. Barham..... 8
H. Cross,	b. Wilnot..... 7
R. C. Lloyd,	b. "..... 5
E. A. Barham,	c. Barham..... 5
R. M. Clarke, c. Richards,	b. "..... 1
J. A. Cross,	b. Barham..... 1
A. Dickson,	b. "..... 1
E. Ruxton,	b. "..... 1
E. O. Broad, not out,	b. "..... 3
H. Batten, stumped Estill,	b. Barham..... 1
A. Sandall,	b. "..... 1
H. Wright,	b. "..... 1
C. Wright,	b. "..... 1
G. Barboza, c. Thomson, b. "..... 2	

Extras..... 2

Total..... 28

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, PAST AND PRESENT.

P. Crews,	b. Wilnot..... 1
W. Rale,	b. Barham..... 8
H. Cross,	b. Wilnot..... 7
R. C. Lloyd,	b. "..... 5
E. A. Barham,	c. Barham..... 5
R. M. Clarke, c. Richards,	b. "..... 1
J. A. Cross,	b. Barham..... 1
A. Dickson,	b. "..... 1
E. Ruxton,	b. "..... 1
E. O. Broad, not out,	b. "..... 3
H. Batten, stumped Estill,	b. Barham..... 1
A. Sandall,	b. "..... 1
H. Wright,	b. "..... 1
C. Wright,	b. "..... 1
G. Barboza, c. Thomson, b. "..... 2	

Extras..... 2

Total..... 28

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, PAST AND PRESENT.

—The Sorocabana company owes 7,471,314\$036 to the state of São Paulo.

—A telegram from São Paulo on the 29th ult. announced the connection of the Santa Isabel and Sorocabana lines, both belonging to the sapachy company.

—At the general meeting of the Mogiana company on the 17th ult. the dividends declared were 14\$000 per 100 up share and 1\$200 on those partially paid up.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that on Thursday Deputy Glycerio had a conference with the budget committee of the chamber of deputies and explained his retrenchment scheme. The committee will study the question and each member will draft a plan embodying his views. A general plan in conformity with the views of the majority of the committee will afterwards be drafted.

Obispo	Hamburg	3 April
Pedro	Liverpool	10 April
Porto Seguro	Cadiz	20 April
Principe	Bahama	16 April
Rebecca	Hamburg	...
Reina	Hamburg	...
Rosa	Bahama	21 March
Santa Rosa	Panama	...
Santa Rosa	Hamburg	...
Stranger	New York	...
Strom	London	...
Sophia	Opita	...
Sunshine	Panama	...
Tatiana	Rangoon	4 April
Thetis	London	...
Thetis	Opita	...
Thetis	Mahile	7 April
Thetis	Bahama	...

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
May 21	Coleville	19	N. M. M. & C.
22	Tacikham	20	...
23	Blackburn	21	...
24	Blackburn	22	...
25	Blackburn	23	...
26	Blackburn	24	...
27	Blackburn	25	...
28	Blackburn	26	...
29	Blackburn	27	...
30	Blackburn	28	...
31	Blackburn	29	...

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
May 3	Thetis	...	...
4	Thetis	...	...
5	Thetis	...	...
6	Thetis	...	...
7	Thetis	...	...
8	Thetis	...	...
9	Thetis	...	...
10	Thetis	...	...
11	Thetis	...	...
12	Thetis	...	...

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- June 1st

Circulation	Public Funds
100,000,000	Stock 1% currency (applied) ...
100,000,000	Bonds 2% (applied) ...
100,000,000	Gold Loan, 1896, 6% ...
100,000,000	Do do 1896, 4% ...
100,000,000	Do do 1896, 5% ...
100,000,000	State of Espirito Santo ...
100,000,000	Do do Minas Gerais ...
100,000,000	Empresario Municipal ...

Capital	Ranks	Par	Last div
10,000,000	Commercial	200	8 1000 Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial	200	8 1000 Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial	200	8 1000 Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial	200	8 1000 Jan. 96
10,000,000	Commercial	200	8 1000 Jan. 96

Capital	Ranks	Par	Last div
10,000,000	Bahia & Minas	400	...
10,000,000	Minas Gerais	100	...
10,000,000	Minas Gerais	100	...
10,000,000	Minas Gerais	100	...
10,000,000	Minas Gerais	100	...

Capital	Transports	Par	Last div
10,000,000	Jardim Botânico	200	...
10,000,000	S. Christóvão	200	...

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div
10,000,000	Alliança	200	...
10,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	...
10,000,000	Caraca	200	...
10,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	...
10,000,000	D. Isabel	200	...

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31st, 1896.

NAME	TYPE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
América
América
América
América
América

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris

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LIPTON'S Pickles,
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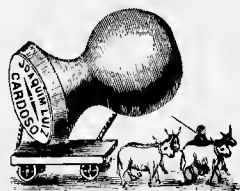
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ment.

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terchangeable, purchasers can almost in-
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tremely economical.

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spool.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1896

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 3	Danube	Chesburg and Southampton calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 14	Nie	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 17	Thames	Chesburg and Southampton calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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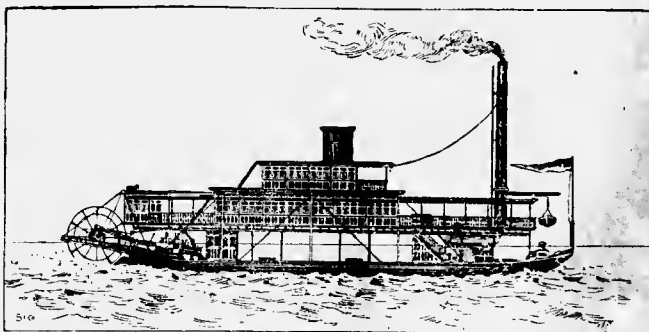
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